

In the Specification:

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the second full paragraph, page 3 with the following amended paragraph:

A¹

The SMS network **500** typically includes one short message service center (SMSC) **501**. The SMSC **501** typically includes a storage subsystem to store short messages that had failed to be delivered. The SMSC **501** typically further includes various interfaces (not shown) to receive short messages originating from various sources and protocols, such as a Voice Mail System (VMS) **508**, paging networks using, e.g., Telocator Numeric Paging Protocol (TNPP) **509**, devices using the Short Message Peer-to-Peer (SMPP) protocol **510** via Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol(TCP/IP), e-mail systems using the Simple Mail Transport Protocol (SMTP) **511**, and/or devices using the Telocator Alphanumeric Protocol (TAP) **512**. Some of the various sources of the short messages may be gateways to other networks.

Please replace the last paragraph starting at line 22, page 4 with the following amended paragraph:

A²

The base station subsystem (BSS) **506** handles the wireless communications, e.g., RF transmission and reception of voice and data traffic, to and from the mobile subscriber **507**. The BSS **506** is typically composed mainly of two parts: the base transceiver station (BTS, not shown) which houses the radio transceivers that define a cell and handles the radio-link protocols with the mobile subscriber **507**, and the base station controller (BSC, also not shown) which manages the radio resources, and handles radio channel set up, frequency hopping, and handoffs (or handovers as is sometimes referred as). The BSC is the interface between the MSC **505** and the subscriber **507**. The subscriber **507**, also sometimes referred to as a mobile station (MS), typically consists of mobile equipment (e.g., a cellular phone handset) preferably uniquely identifiable by an identifying number, e.g., mobile identification number (MIN), International mobile subscriber identification (IMSI) and/or electronic serial

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A²
number (ESN), for the subscriber **507**. The mobile equipment may include a storage area, e.g., a flash memory, a read-only memory (ROM), a random access memory (RAM) or the like to hold the unique identifying number within the mobile equipment. In GSM networks, a smart card, typically referred to as a subscriber identity module (SIM) is utilized to store a unique identifying number.

Please replace the fourth full paragraph, page 7 with the following amended paragraph:

A³
In accordance with the principles of the present invention, a gateway comprises a first communication path to accept a short message from a short message service center. A translation module inserts the short message into an HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) protocol message. A second communication path transmits the HTTP protocol message to at least one Uniform Resource Locator (URL).

Please replace the last paragraph starting at line 26, page 7 with the following amended paragraph:

A⁴
A method of communicating between a wireless device and an application program on an Internet Protocol server in accordance with another aspect of the present invention comprises sending a short message from the wireless device to the Internet Protocol server. The short message is routed using a wireless protocol message. The short message is conveyed to the Internet Protocol server using an HTTP protocol Power On Self Test (POST) message.

Please replace the fourth full paragraph, page 10 with the following amended paragraph:

A⁵
A suitable wireless Internet gateway **126** is described in co-owned U.S. Appl. No. 60/199,367, filed on April 25, 2000, entitled "Wireless Internet Gateway", by Richard Smith, the entirety of which is expressly incorporated herein by reference.

Please replace the second full paragraph, page 11 with the following amended paragraph:

A⁶
In accordance with the principles of the present invention, an HTTP protocol POST command is used by the MHG **100** to forward a request from the mobile device **120** to the relevant web IP server(s) **152-156**. The HTTP protocol POST command is well known and documented in, e.g., RFC2068 and later Internet Engineering Taks Force (IETF) Request for Comments (RFC's) on the subject. ~~This document is publicly available, e.g., at <http://ietf.org/rfc.html>.~~

Please replace the third full paragraph, page 11 with the following amended paragraph:

A⁷
In particular, as is known within the HTTP protocol, an HTTP protocol POST command is used to request that a particular destination web IP server **152-156** accept the entity enclosed in the request (i.e., the mobile device **120**) as a new subordinate of the resource identified by the Request-Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) in the Request-Line.

Please replace the third full paragraph, page 12 with the following amended paragraph:

A⁸
With respect to the MHG **100**, the submitted HTTP protocol POST command includes mobile_num, resp_track_id and body fields. Also embedded within the HTTP protocol POST command is a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) name/value pair providing information about the particular request from the mobile device **120**.